THE RED MAN'S SCHOOL

to Greatly Surprise the Eastern

Philanthropist.

Noble Said to Favor the Idea of

Having Schools on the Res-

ervation.

The Washington Representatives Having

HARRIS.

One-Price, Square-Dealing,

CLOTHIER,

LOUIS BEOCK

MAIN STREET.

It is probably no disparagement to our business abilities to say that we are HARD UP. Many people will say, How is it-you, doing the leading clothing business of Montana, and probably more than any other two in Helena, hard up: Why, we can't believe it. But the facremains, gentlemen, just the same. We ARE "hard up," and compelled to have money. Our accounts are due, Like us, our creditors want their money, and the only way we know of is to take the bull squarely by the horns and inaugur ate a Grand Sacrifice Sale.

We wan't to be thoroughly understood in this matter. It is money we want We need and must have, within the next 30 days, something like \$20,000. The only way we know of is to GET IT OUT OF OUR STOCK.

On Monday, December 16, we com menced what will probably be the great est Sacrifice Sale ever seen or heard of in the History of Helena.

We ask you to remember this is not bankrupt stock, the tailend of a swindle of brother merchants east and west. N taint of fraud upon a garment we offer Every article sold by us, if only bringin, 1, original cost, was or will be paid for b us, with the full measure of 100 cents or every dollar. Remember, also, no shelf worn rubbish, no auction or pawn-sho; stocks, but clean, honest goods, fre from taint and tarnish. All hones goods, sold by honest men, and we hop will be bought by honest people.

To our customers residing out of th city we would say your orders will re ceive first consideration. Those who ar not personally known to us will have t send sufficient to cover express charge Price lists will be sent on application and our guarantee is that prices will b from 25 to 35 per cent lower than any thing sold by your local merchants.

To our city customers we say borrow money if you are short and buy you supplies for a year or two in advance.

This is an opportunity that present itself but once in a lifetime. It is ou loss but your gain. We expect to lose ent it will be but as "bread cast upor the waters," and we indulge ourselves in the hope that it will return before man

HARRIS

The One-Price Clothier

ST. LOUIS BLOCK,

M. STREET.

CHRISTMAS DAY CRIMES.

The Time of Peace and Good Will white caps in this vicinity continue, not- annual meeting of the Montana State Teach- A Peace Officer at Jessop, Georgia, Marked by a Number of Tragedies,

Bold Attempt to Cut the Throat of Bob Ford by a Gambler.

Free Fight at a Christmas Tree-Killed His Girl's Father-A Washington Tragedy.

Kansas City, Dec. 26.-A bold attempt was made yesterday morning to assassinate Bob Ford, noted as the slayer of Jesse James. Ford, accompanied by a friend entered Connot's gambling house in Kansas City, Kas., just across the state line, and sat down at a faro table. His entrance caused some comment among the players at the table, and the fact that the noted Bol Ford was in the house was soon circulated through the room. What happened ther

may be told in Ford's own words: "One man," said he, "made himself par ticularly obnoxious to me. He referred in an insulting manner to the Jesse Jame afair, but I took no notice of him, preferring to escape a row if I could. He continued his abuse all night, and I continued to take no notice of him. Early this morning, after I had been sitting a the table all night. I felt cramped and un comfortable and leaned back in my chair to stretch my limbs. As I did so I threw mand head back, and at that instant my abuse rew a knife from his pocket, held my headack by the hair, and was about to draw th suife across my throat, when my friend warded off the blow. The knife cut through my collar and grazed my neck, inflicting a dight wound. I was unarmed or I would have shot him on the spot. As it was, he cook to his beels and escaped."

hook to his heels and escaped."

At the gambling house Ford's story is continued by the faro dealer and the proprietor of the house. The would-be assassin is mount to the gamblers as "Fat," a bartend r. It is not known who he is or where he semployed. It was stated at first that he was a friend of the James boys, but this is low denied, although no other motiva can. iow denied, although no other motive car io assigned for the deed.

Gave the Wrong Present.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.-At Shawneetown, Ill. free fight took place at a Christmas trelebration in Eagle Creek precinct Mony night, in which Thomas Burroughs prominent farmer, was dangerously abbad and several other persons reet ved quite serious injuries. The figh ose from an error in distributing present which had been labeled and taken to the harch and hung on the trees. Some of the tags dropped off and were replaced hap azard. When the distribution commenced ne of the farmers claimed the presen warded to another child, was bought by innself for his boy, and grabbed it away rom the child. Some of the young men resent had been indulging rather freely ad picked a quarrel with the farmer and a ight ensued.

d the Marriage

TUSCOLA, Ill., Dec. 26.-Arthur Craig, of diarapolis, came to Newman, near here st night, to wed Miss Hattie Sutton. Her ther, John Sutton, opposed the match nd confronted Craig with a revolver. O raig refusing to leave he pulled the trigger the weapon missed fire. Craig the bim dead, The coroner's jury ex perated him and he has returned to In ianapolis, fearing trouble from Sutton' riends. Much excitement was created. raig is a nephew of Representative Craig Himois, and Sutton was a prominen rand Army man.

Killed with a Revolver.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., Dec. 26,-Yesterday ames Henderson and Maxey Evans quar led. Henderson threw a hatchet at Evans he latter ran into a saloon, and returning ith a revolver shot Henderson fatally vans surrendered himself and is in cus ody. He is a colored man aged 28 years he murdered man is white, aged 40 years he cause of the quarrel is not known.

Murders in the South.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 26.-The observance of hristmas day was accompanied by tworrible murders. In the morning the dead dy of a negro named Hawkins, was founith a bullet wound in the head. clue to the murderer. At night Elmeinkstone, a street car driver, was stabbe nd instantly killed by an unknown negro a dispute over the fare. The negro es

Killed a Young Boy.

LEBANON, Mo., Dec. 26, -James Carter, 13 ears of age, was killed at a Christma arty last night at Bank Branch by a man amed Jennings. A party was given at the ouse of John Burns, and James Carte nd a number of other boys attended unin In the ensuing quarrel Carter

Stabbed His Brother-in-Law.

OMARA, Neb., Dec. 26.—George Jones yes erday stabbed his brother-in-law, James 'racy, eleven times, inflicting eleven fata ounds. Tracy's wife left him and wa taying at her brother's house. Tracy called and in the quarrel which followed, at empted to strike Jones with a chair, when he latter stabbed him with a butcher knife. nes is under arrest.

Dissatisfied Sionx.

BISMARCK, Dec. 26.-Reliable parties from ort Sully say that there is trouble with e Indians at that place. The parties sa he Indians are not satisfied with the treat pening the reservation, and claim they are not promised sufficient remuneration for heir ponies; also that they have killed sev ral settlers near the fort.

Fatal Row in a Saloon

PHILIPSBURG, Dec. 26.-[Special.]-A Franite late this morning while Mike Daly was taking a drink in one of the saloons a that place, a man named Petty, without word of warning to Daly, struck him twic in the head with a brick, fracturing his kuli, and when his helpless victim fel umped on him, kicking him viciously i he head and stomach. Petty was arrested nd is now in fail. Daly will probably die

Northwestern Nuggets.

The following postmasters have been appointed: Montana, J. Kaufman, Cascad-ascade country; North Dakota, J. C. Nottanan, Mohler, Sargeut country; Washington, G. Ingraham, Waitsburg, Walla Wall

George Chandler, assistant attorney-g George Chandler, assistant attorney-ger-eral for the department of the interior, to day ordered proceedings to be continue-and the entry to be passed to putent on the mac of the United States against Herber figgins, involving the northeast quarter of section 35, township 158, range 55 west, it the Grand Forks, N. D., district. KANSAS WHITL SAS,

Law in Tacir Own Hands. CONCORDIA, Kas., Dec. 36.—Outrages of are being made to break up the organiza- high school building, and about fifty teach tion. A party of seven men are now on ors were present. Several who were dow trial for on cages committed only a week on the programme for assignments failed ago, a'ad to-day James Mansure, who has en employed by a physician of this city. while on his way home was held up and robbed. Last night a party of men, their faces covered with white masks, visited the louse of John McKee, dragged him out doors and administered on his bare back a severe beating with switches. He recognized hree white caps and swore out warrants fo: hem to-day. The names of the person-implicated were not made public, but one is

known to be that of a prominent physician. LAWSUITS AGAINST ANIMALS.

ome Curious Instances Gathered Fron

London Court Dockets, curious instances of lawsuits gainst animals were recently given in the London Standard. France appears to have and the questionable honor of initiating hem, and of seeing the last of them. M. Berriat St. Prix enumerates ninety-two uch cases, from the excommunication proounced by the Bishop of Laon in 1120 against caterpillars and field mice to the ondemnation of a cow on Oct. 12, 1411. Boars and sows are frequent delinquents. their offenses generally being the eating of children with whom they had come in conact during their unchecked wanderings dong the public roads. At Laveguy, in 1457, a sow and her six young ones were ndieted for having killed and partly maten a child. After a trial conducted with all due solemnity, the sow was found guilty and condemned to death, out the pigs were acquitted on account of their youth the end explanation of their their youth, the evil example of their nother, and the absence of direct proof hat they had actually been concerned in the eating of the child. In 1403 a sow killed and devoured a child at Meulan. The sow was condemned to be hanged, and the folowing is the bill of costs for the sow's subsidence and execution. "Expense of the er the bailli and the 'procureur du roi,' 54 ols; do, for carriage of sow to execution. 6 sols; do, for cord to bind and drag her, 3 sols, 8 deniers; do for 'gans' (sie], 2 de-niers." The object of providing gloves for he executioner was no doubt that his hands should not be sullied by the destruction of

abrute beast,

As Basle, in 1474, a cock was tried for the rime of having laid an egg. The theologan, Felix Malleolus, records the voluminus pleadings, and it is stated to have been daimed that cocks' eggs were of enormousalue as an ingredient in certain mystic sompounds; that a sorcerer would rather cossess a cork's age than our, the philose possess a cock's egg than own the philoso-her's stone; and that, in certain Pagan ands, Satan employed witches to hatch such eggs, while from them proceeded ani-mals most injurious to all the christian faith and race. The facts of the case were admitted by the defense, but it was pleaded monest other things that the critical princes. nongst other things that no evil animus ad been proved against the cock, and that here was no instance on record of the Evil ce to say that the cock was condemned to eath, not as a bird, but as a sorcerer in hape of a cock, and was, with its egg.

efitting a judicial execution. The ordinary method of procedure against nimals in an ecclesiastical court was a setled and well recognized form. It was in-tiated by the inhabitants of a district who ad been annoyed by certain animals. The court then appointed experts to survey and report upon the damage committed. The aext step was the appointment of an advocate to defend the animals and to show cause why they should not be summoned. his was followed by their citation three-everal times, and as they of course did not ppear, judgment was given against them by default. Then succeeded a monitoire, sarning the animals to leave the district within a given time, and it was held to be necessary that certain representatives of the incriminated species should be present a court to hear the monitoire pronounced. Thus, in a trial against leeches at Lausenne. a 1451, a number of leeches were brought ato court to receive their warning, which dmonished them to leave the district with-n three days. The leeches did not leave, and the exorcism was consequently pro-nounced. In this case it is said to have been so successful that the leeches began to

ie off immediately, Martin Azpilcueta, too, tells that in Spain bishop, standing on the top of a rock over-looking the sea, excommunicated the ats, mice, flies and other similar animals and insects who were destroying the har-est and the fruit, and ordered them to eave the country in three hours, and that a compliance with the bishop's instruction. The greater part of the animals concerned mmediately swam to a neighboring unin-labited island, which had been assigned to em, where they could do no harm to any-

of the most celebrated law suits "dirty animals in the form of rats, of a grayish color, living in holes," of liocese of Autun, about the year 1510. liocese of Autun, about the year 1510. He bleaded, in the first instance, for delay on the ground that the rats had not been duly The priest of every parish in he diocese was then ordered to summon hem for a future day. This was met by a lemand for further extension of time on the ground that the rats had so many pre-arations to make. Again the delay was ranted; and whan the date then fixed ar-ived, Chasseneuz pleaded that his clients were entitled to a safe conduct to the court and back to their homes, and that consequently the owners of the cats in the neighorhood ought to give security for the armlessness of the feline race. This was, f course, impossible, and the result was hat the case was adjourned sine die. Tur-le doves were excommunicated in Canada the seventeenth century, and teemites";

Grazil and Peru in the eighteenth. THREE CHILDREN PERISH.

Little Ones Locked in a House Burned to

OMAHA, Dec., 26.-Three children of Mrs. ena Schip were burned to death in a cotage at 2021 Pierce street this morning. One was a boy of 7, another, a girl, was 4 nd the third a baby boy, six months old. The woman's husband deserted her eight onths ago, and she has since been earning er living by taking in washing. This norning she started the kitchen fire, locked he door, and went out to get some clothes During her absence the house caught fire and the children were burned to death in he presence of a hundred people, who were owerless to save them.

It Has Struck Denver. DENVER, Dec. 26.—The Russian influenzation at last reached the Kocky mountains

nd three-fourths of the citizens of Denvere suffering from the plague. Reports rom Cheyenne are to the effect that that sty is similarly affected. LONDON, Dec. 26.-United States steame terprise arrived at Gibraltar. She ha veral cases of influenza on board and was surantimed. She did not wait to enter ad proceeded westward.

MONTANA STATE TEACHERS.

Prominent Citizens of Concordia Take the First Day's Proceedings of the Session of DILLON, Dec. 26,-[Special.]-The first

withstanding the fact that vigorous efforts ers' Association began here to-day at the espond. All the teachers expected have no arrived yet. The president, Mrs. M. lummins, called the meeting to order Rev. M. Bosworth opened the exercise with prayer. Rev. J. C. Quinn, of Helen isked leave and was granted permission ntroduce the subject of university exten connection with national university of Chicago. committee consisting of county superinterdents present, with Prof. J. R. Russel

of Butte, chairman, was appointed and instructed to report later on this matter. The structed to report later on this matter. Is subject of drawing came up and was di-cussed by Misses Reifenrath and Turnby, delena, Prof. Steer, of Butte, and others. At the afternoon exercises a paper of Compulsory Education, by Prof. Russel rovoked a spirited discussion. It was nown that while it was needed, it was diff cult to obtain adequate legislation to carreit out. Next followed a discussion on ti methods of familiarizing the people wit actual school work. The lady appointed to read this paper was absent, but a discussion was drawn out and carried on with great in terest by eight or ten persons. The subject of needed legislation was briefly discussed In the evening the house was taxed to its seating capacity, all expecting to hea an address of welcome from ex-Gov, White but ne was unavoidably absent. Hon, B. Melton, of Dillon, did the honors of the occasion in good style. Dr. McMillan, wh was to respond, not being present, Rev Reed, of Deer Lodge, responded in a ver-happy manner. Mrs. Cummins, president gave the president's address, which was as ble paper. The exercises then closed for

PARSON'S BIG SCHEME.

Company to Build Railroads in South America and Run Steamships,

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 26,-In view of ts great importance as growing out of the feeling that inspired the Pan American congress and its giantic proportions as istence and execution: "Expense of the railway enterprise, the recently incorporate with came from Paris by order of our maspany at Richmond. Va., is likely to prove pany at Richmond, Va, is likely to prov sensation in commercial circles. The fo lowing explanation of the plan, as gaine from parties directly interested, will appear n to-morrow's Wheeling Intelligencer The purpose of the company is to construc ailroads in South America, steamship line connecting these railroads with points it the United States, and incidentally every thing necessary to properly carry o such business. The company's capital is to be \$100,000,000, and Captain Parsons, c Virginia, is at the head of it. Briefly, the aims of the Columbia Railway and Naviga tion company are as follows: To construct a line of railroad from some point near the mouth of the Magdalena river, in the Unite States of Columbia, southwesterly along the castern flank of the Andes and headwater of the Amazon to points in Peru; there t connect with the Peruvian and Argentin system of railroads. From the mouth o there was no instance on record of the Evii

The having made a compact with one of
the brute creation. It would be useless to
take through the arguments. It will saf-The vastness of the enterprise contemplated

A continent probably the richest in material resources of all the continents in the world is to be opened up for the purposes of ommerce, immigration and civilization; it product and people are to be brought inte-easy communication with the rest of the world, and best of all, direct and lasting benefits will accrue to the United States Capt. H. C. Parsons, whose home is now at Natural Bridge, Va., is the originator and controlling spirit of the enterprise. It is y no means the first difficult and hazardous undertaking in the railroad line he has been engaged in, though the others were as noth engaged in, though the others were as nothing when compared to this, For lifteen years Captain Parsons has given the subject of a north and south railroad in South America his attention. He has traveled and investigated, examined surveys of the country, and col-lected information of all kinds, until he has demonstrated the feasibility of his great project, and at last brought it to the point of realization. In order to obtain a more thorough organization and secur-neartier co-operation, the incorporator-have been selected and will shortly be named in all the sonthern states. When this has been done and the organization completed by the election of officers, etc., subscription books be opened and the practical work of making surveys and esti-

WATER STORAGE PROBLEM.

Successful Result.

The main essentials of successful water storage on a large scale are three: a water basin, a lake site and the land to be irrigated, in proper relation to one another. The water supply must be sufficient to fill gainst animals was that in which Chas-eneux, the Coke of France, was the counsel year. The "catchment basin" or area drained by the stream to be dammed should therefore be as large as possible. To ascer-tain the supply that can be relied upon, the command of S. White, has left for Lumbe therefore be as large as possible. To ascer- Le flow of water in the stream should be carefully measured many times during the year.

by hills, except where the water escapes, which should be through a canyon narrow nough to be dammed at a reasonable expense. The valley must widen out at once above the dam-site, or the lake capacity will be small whatever the height of the dam; its bottm must be nearly level for a long distance, or the dam will have to be built too high. The larger the lake-surface and the smaller the gap to be closed, the cheaper he dam and the more water stored, Finally, the dam mus be situated some-where near and at a higher level than the

It is obvious from this that every canon It is obvious from this that every canon in the west is not a natural dam-site, nor every mountain valley capable of becoming an artificial lake. It is to ascertain more accurately where these natural dam-sites are that the present hydrographic survey is being made. The government at present does not propose to build any dams, but to investigate the extent to which the arid lands of the west can be redeemed by irrigation, to select sites for storage reservoirs. gation, to select sites for storage reservoirs, and to segregate the irrigable from the non-trigable lands.—From "Water-storage in the West," by Walter Gillette Bates, in Jan-

ary Scribner. Complicated With Pagamonia.

Paris, Dec. 26.—The epidemic has assumed a graver type. Many cases are now complicated with pneumonia. In consequence of the constantly increasing crowd at the hospitals, the authorities are erecting tents for the sufferers. Undertakers are overworked and many of their employeys are down, in consequence of the increase in the number of funerals.

Opsata-Dounhom.

At the close of the praise service at the Baptist church last evening Rev. C. B. Allen, Jr., the pastor, united in marriage of local papers to grant an advance in the price of type setting, and referred the matter to the executive committee of the International.

In consequence of the praise service at the Baptist church last evening Rev. C. B. Allen, Jr., the pastor, united in marriage of local papers to grant an advance in the price of type setting, and referred the matter to the executive committee of the International.

Shot by a Notorious Black

conflict Between Whites and Blacks and Many Lives Reported to be Sacrificed.

Desperado.

he Murderer and His Gang Driven to Swamp and Surrounded by Soldiers And Citizens.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.-A riot occurred esterday at Jessup, fifty-seven miles south Savannah. Two white men were killed. wo others seriously wounded, and severa egroes are reported killed. The Georgia lussars sent two detachments of men t ssup and more trouble is apprehended be trouble began at 10 a, m., when Chie darshal Leggett and assistants, were at empting to arrest Bob Brewer, a notorious ntlaw and fugitive. Brewer raised his gur and deliberately shot and killed Assistan darshal Aarnhill. The chief marshal ther ired at Brewer, but missed him. Brewer cturned the fire and shot Leggett through oth legs. Brewer and his crowd of ten o welve men then fled to the McMillan Namp. The negroes were followed into the cwamp by several citizens, among then were William Wood, a carpenter, and his on, William Wood. The negroes dodged nto the swamp, and when young Wood ran in behind him Brewer up and shot him through the head, killing him instantly, and sho Woods' father in the face. Accomplishing this much the negroes ran further into the

wamp and escaped. News of the death of young Wood and the erious shooting of his father spread like vildfire over the town. Confusion reignes or a time, and Jessup seemed to be in the ands of a violent mob. Mayor Hopp alled a meeting and hasty arrangements were made to protect the town. Seventy ive armed armed men were gathered in ew minutes, who followed Brewer and his arty a distance into the swamp. McMillar ay covers over 400 acres, and Brewer is a any covers over 400 acres, and Brewer is seamiliar with its hiding places that the florts of the posse to locate him have been of ar in vain. The strength of the posses as seon increased by a posse of twenty-free armed men and a picket line was formed.

Brewer had threatened the life of Assistan stars and the posses of the posses of the posses of the property of t ne of Brewer's pals a few weeks ago, while attempting to arrest a colored man for gam-bling. Yesterday was Brewer's chance, and stiempting to arrest a colored man to gan-bling. Yesterday was Brewer's chance, and to took advantage o. the opportunity when the assistant officer came unarmed to the ide of Chief Marshal Legget, who was making the arrest. Brewer seemed to for-get for a moment that anybody was trying to capture him, and he shot Barnhill down is he would a dog.

Marshal Leggett, who is badly wounded in both legs, was seen about the affair last

both legs, was seen about the affair lassight. He said when he went up arrest Brewer he knew he had bad man to fool with. He wanted large force enough to take the desperado. When I got near him." the chief marsha hid, "and he saw who I was, he left two o said, "and he saw who I was, he left two of any posse, who were talking with him, and came toward me. I heard him say, 'that is the rascal I want,' and I stepped behind Mr. fieldlish. He kept coming, and I threw my can to my face and told him to stop. its looked at me sullenly, and put his gun to hish shoulder and started back. He though I would return to town and get assistance I did start to town, and met an old man named Royford and several others, all owhom had guns. I turned round to see what they were going to do, and I say exchange a 38 for a 32 ke threats and Royford Winchester and make I knew we were in for it, so I waited and had not long to wait, when I saw Brewey drop his gun to his shoulder and fire. I looked around and saw my assistant fall the ground. I then returned shooting at Brewer. He then wounded me at the first fire. I discharged both barrels of my gua and I knew I was done. I jumped down at embankment and ran. Reddish stood and Brewer approached him, saying. 'D—n you I have a great mind to kill you.' He struck him and took his gun from him."

J. H. Ryan, a white man, is the instigato of the affair. A posse was sent to his hous to arrest him, but Ryan had escaped. It said he put bad ideas into Brewer's head about the duty of white people to the colored folks, and the report says he excited them by saying that the death of the colored man who was killed by Barnhill

hould be avenged.

Henry Anderson, one of the guards puover Ryan's house, was accidentally shot and killed last night by one of his own party. He went to headquarters for reinforcements and was going back when a gun was discharged, blowing Anderson's brains out. Last night a colored man was shot and seriously wounded by a picket while and seriously wounded by a pick coming from McMillan swamp. tempted to slip by the officers, when he was

The following has been received from City to intercept Brewer and his gang, who it is rumored, have gone there for reinforce ments. Brewer's mother lives at Lucaber ful years should be taken, for it must never be forgotten that the efficiency of any system of water storage is measured by the very smallest amount of water stored in the very dryest year.

As to the lake-site, this must generally be a large and level valley, everywhere enclosed by hills, except where the water escapes. The jail was broken into early this morning and two negro prisoners rid died with bullets. Another negro was found at home, shot through the heart, and one with a flesh wound in the shoulder. It is reported that others have been killed, but the officers have not found them. The search for bodies was kept up all day. The negroes are quitting their homes and mov-ing to other towns. A large lot of negroes were taken from their homes this morning and whipped, many of them being prosti-tutes. A crowd of white men went to where near and at a higher level than the land to be irrigated. For there must be several houses after breakfast this morning some cheap and easy way of transferring the water from the point of collection to the point of application.

It is a crowd of white men went to several houses after breakfast this morning and compelled the negroes to leave. They punished some of them. The Hussars have started for Savannah, but the infantry point of application. company of Brunswick will remain till to morrow. The swamp where the gang is hiding will be searched and if the negroes are found, lynching will probably follow. The coroner is holding an inquest on the

The most reliable information is that ten people have been killed at Jessup. A spe-cial to the Morning News says everything is quiet there and a company of citizens he been organized to guard the town against invasion. The coroner held an inquest this afternoon and the jury returned a verdic charging the negroes Brewer and Rayford with murdering Marshal Bonehill and young Wood. As to the killing of the negroes in jail, the jury returned a verdict of death by parties unknown.

NORTHERN MONTANA NEWS.

To Build a Big Dam-Serious Shooting

GREAT FALLS, Dec. 26 .. - [Special.] - The plans are now complete for the great dam The Sioux Commission Very Likely which the Great Falls Water Power and ownsite company is about to build across e Missouri near the Black Eagle falls 'he dam and head gates will be 1,100 fee length. The material required include .000,000 feet of timber, 60,000 feet of plank 00 tons of iron bolts, 3,000 cubic yards of tone filling in cribs, and 300 cubic yards of ate chamber masonry. There will b welve head gates. This important under aking is for the purpose of developing the rater power of the Missouri in this locality the company is under contract to provide atter power for the Boston and Montantompany's copper smelter by September ext. J. F. Fourning, the consulting engineer, announces they will receive tenders for performing the work on this dam.

Shooting Affray at Sand Caulee Much excitement was caused yesterday in he coal mines of Sand Caulee by a shooting ffray. It appears that George Wren owe Wm. Brown, a miner, money for work don t the Wren mine. They met in Sand rulee yesterday to talk the matter over and quarreled. Both had been drinking Brown left Wren and went home soon after that Wren came to Brown's back and ordered him to leave it. Wren and rented the shack to Brown. Brown refused to go and his wife, who evidently feared trouble, took a gun which was stand ng beside Brown and gave it to Wren, wh brow it back to Brown, damaging the stock Brown took up the gun and fired at Wrei He missed his aim and fired again. Thi ime the ball struck Wren in the thigh naking a dangerous wound. Brown the an into the mine. The news spread of the hooting and a crowd assembled. William Hasscock and Hugh Evans feared a rio and persuaded the people to go away Then Brown, who said he would not be aken alive, came out and went to a hour town, where Deputy Sheriff Estee soon rrived and took him into custody. Wor vas sent Sheriff Hamilton and a clos vatch was kept on the prisoner until he ar ived here. Brown was drunk when the periff first took charge of him, and wa

STATES SHORT OF FUNDS.

till drunk when he came into town.

he jail he said that it was fun to see Wre

in after he first fired at him. Wren is a

ld timer, who has lived about four years a

the Two Dakotas May Have to Close The State Institutions,

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 26,-Gov. Mellett ays South Dakota will be obliged to closp some of her institutions. The receipts of e state will fall so far short of the ex enses that there is apparently no other a ernative. In North Dakota Gov. Miller, i is message to the legislature, estimate he deficiency for the first year at near! 150,000, and called attention to the in erative need and importance of the stric at economy in all departments of the no tate. Subsequent developments show the overnor understated the deficiency, but the outlook is little better than ban uptcy if his advice is not followed.

BEAUTIES OF ANDALUSIA.

exquisitely Formed With a Galt and Ca riage Which Charms All Beholders.

As regards the stature and mould, the Andalusian girl is almost invariably a petit runette, and although not all are plump nd many are too stout, the majority bay equisitely symmetrical tapering limbs veil-developed busts (flat-chested wome are almost unknown in Spain), and th nost dainty and refined hands and feet Regarding these feet Gautier makes the nost astounding assertion, that "withou any poetic exaggeration it would be easy her in Seville to find women whose feet an ir fant might hold in its hands. A Frenci girl of seven or eight could not wear th hoes of an Andalusian of twenty." dad to attest that, if the feet of Sevillis women really were so monstrously small fif y years ago, they are so no longer. It discouraging to see a man like Gautier fa anto the valgar error of fancying that, b cause a small foot is a thing of beaut therefore the smaller the foot the mo-beautiful it must be. Beauty of feet, hanand waists is a matter of proportion, no absolute size, and too small feet, hands waists are not beautiful, but ugly, might as well argue that since a man's for aught to be larger than a woman's, ther ore the larger his foot the more he has annly beauty. If Andalusian wor had feet really had feet so small that baby might hold them in nands, they would not be able to walk all, or, at least, not gracefully. But it precisely for their graceful gait and c-rage for which they are most famed a admired. All Spanish women are graceful as compared with the women of other na tions but among them all the Andalusia are pre-eminent in the poetry of motio and this is probably the reason that, a though regular facial beauty is perha-commoner in Madrid than in Seville. commoner of saarra than in Seville, found that you cannot pay a greater conpliment to a girl in northern Spain that by asking her if she is an Andalusian, I would be useless to seek among land animals for a gait comparable to that of the women of Seville, Cadiz, Malaga, and Grands. nada; and when you compare it to the mo-tion of a swan on the water, a fish in th water, a bird in the air, it is the birds an the fishes that must feel complimented. From "The Beauty of the Spanish Women, by Henry T. Fink, in January Scribner.

WEDDING BELLS.

Iwo Happy Couples Start out on Life's

Journey Together.

A pleasant event in the society of Eas

Helena, was the marriage on Christmas day

of Mr. Lincoln Working and Miss Martha

Drury, at the Cauby house. After their

marriage by Rev. C. B. Allen they received

most hearty congratulations. A fine colla

ion was afterward served. The presents

vere numerous and beautiful. The groom

s foreman of the Smelter repair shops and

eserves the fair bride who is a most esti

surred. The best of wishes follow the rom a host of friends.

Thurn are receiving the congratulations heir friends over their happy marriage

this city. Mr. Febrenbach is one of the successful and popular mining men of the state and his bride is a very estimable young lady. They have the best wishes of their many friends for a happy fi 'ure.

Mr. Peter Fehrenbach and Miss Mary

Metal Men's Day. Washington, Dec. 26,-The first of a series

f tariff hearings mapped out by the house ommittee on ways and means was held this norning, gentlemen interested in metals, ares and coal being permitted to give their

The committee endeavored to draw from it. K. Moore and Howell Stackhouse, of Michigan, information as to the amount of labor and capital contained in a ton of iron however, were russification. ore. The responses, however, were unsatisactory, they declaring their inability to onditions at the different mines. J. J. Dominies, of New York, urged against a eduction of the duty on iron ore, irow, of Pennsylvania, advocated a reduc-tion of the duty on coal, but maintained a roviso should be added declaring the reproviso should be added declaring the reduced duty should apply only to the products of such foreign countries as did not urge the abolition of the tariff but that it should be fixed at a rate to cover the difference in wages in the United States and Canada. Charles F. Mayer, president of the Consolidated Coal company, of Maryland, protested against any reduction of the coal duty. He did not want to put American labor down on the same plane as British laborers. A reduction of tariff would have that effect.

At the evening session Oscar Reen, repre-At the evening session Oscar Reen, repre-enting the Newark, N. J., smelting works, endeavored to impress upon the committee the necessity of maintaining the present law in relation to the importation of lead ore when containing a valuable proportion of precious metals. L. A. Holden, of Cleve-land, Ohio, took the other view and con-tended that lead ore, even when containing re of more precious metals, should pay it

The strike of the coal miners in the Charlerois district, Belgium, is spreading. The strikers now number 10,400.

a Troublesome Time in Parceling Out the Federal Offices.

Wasaington, Dec. :N.-[Special)-It is elieven that the report of the Sioux comssion, which will be out in a few days. will recommend important changes in the estem of education of the Indians. The dustrial training schools for Indians in he eastern states and elsewhere away from he reservation may not be what the Sions ommission will have to say on education its report. According to the summary it made public, they will consider to bein with, that the members of that comission have wandered out of their provce in discussing this subject, inasmuch as ney were appointed to purchase Sioux ands; but as a fact it turned out that a ood deal of the debate on this purchase arned on the obligation of the governent to provide schools. The commissionrs are understood to hold that the reserations are proper sites for educational initutions, and the money now expended on arlisle and other eastern schools would be ore productive of good if these instituons were established near the tribes. The chools at Carlisle, Pa., Lawrence, Kansas, ienoa, Nebraska, Chillocco, Indian Terriory, Chemawa, Oregon, Hampton, Va., hiladelphia, and Flathead reservation in Iontana, have a capacity for a little more han 2,000 pupils. The annual cost to the overnment is about \$325,000. The Indians ho have been here ask that schools be uilt on the reservations, saying that the xpense of taking their children to scoools way from the reservation is so great that e aggregate sum would soon build ouses on their reservations. The report f the commission discusses the situation as egards the Indians in Montana, egards the Indians in Montana, he Dakotas, Washington, Oregon, alifornia and the Indian reservetions, a this connection the words of Secretary toble to the chiefs may be significant, after listening to their requests for more chools he said: "I have been glad to hear much spoken in regard to schools, I am lad you have said as much about schools about rations and clothes. I say to you and there shall be no less rations than herefore, but that there shall be more fore, but that there shall be more hools." While it is likely that no steps ill be taken to cripple any of the indus-rial schools now in operation, it is likely ant in any increased outlay for Indian edustion, the reservations will have the pref-

The Washington Problem.

The representatives from the new state of Veshington are having a hard time in de iding on recommendations to the federal flices to which that state is entitled. Sentors Allen and Squire and Representative Vilson have just had a conference three ours long on the subject, and when it endd their recommendations were made. The andidates are numerous, no less than nine or district judge having considerable backng. There are four candidates for the he district attorneyship. The delegation was to be a unit for the entire list, if possible. After the conference, Senator Allen aid they had no fighting among themselves, ent there were so many questions to be con-idered and so many candidates that it made

The Lead Ore Ruling.

"I have talked with President Harrison the recent decision of Secretary Windom lowing lead ores in combination with ever to come into the country free of duty, ad he agrees that it is wrong. He does el, however, like breaking over the preceents of allowing the decision of the secrery to stand." These were the words of epresentative Bartine, of Nevada, before the house committee on ways and means tolight. Congressman Carter, of Montana,
poke for more than an hour on the subject
of tariff on icad ores. Mr. Wilson, of Washlagton, was there to argue in favor of the
present rates on coal. Mr. Carter reviewed he tariff measures affecting lead ore. He aid, also, the duty was first placed on lead ores in 1862. In 1867 the smelting of argen-iferous lead ores began in the Rocky moun-ain states, and the industry has developed o such an extent that to-day over 80 per ent of the lead product of the country comes from these orce. The continuance of nining and smelting in these states is de-endent upon the profits of both the lead and silver contents of the ore, and under be treasury rulings, which admit the ores rom Mexico to this country free of daty, he importation has increased to 20.003 tens to importation has increased to 30,000 tons f pure lead in 1888. This has been sufficient to deprive the mines of the west of he profits on the lead in the ore, thereby adangering the continued production of oth lead and silver in the west and north-